# CONOP & TTP Outline

## I. Overview
- A. Purpose and Scope [guidelines, example]
  1. Development Process [example]
- B. Coalition / Joint / Interagency Operational Problem [guidelines, example]
- C. Desired Capabilities [guidelines, example]
- D. Capabilities Solution [guidelines, example]

## II. Capabilities Summary
- A. Joint Functional Capability Area [guidelines, example]
- B. Required Capabilities [guidelines, example]
- C. Concept of Operations Summary [guidelines, example]
- D. Threat and Operational Environment [guidelines, example]
- E. Critical Operational Issues (COI) [guidelines, example]

## III. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Capabilities and Metrics
- A. Top Level Capabilities and Metrics [guidelines, example]
- B. Mission Area Analysis (MAA) [guidelines, example]

## IV. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Concept(s) of Operation
- A. Operational View (OV-1) [guidelines, example]
- B. Strategic - Operational - Tactical Level of War (as applicable) [guidelines, example]
  1. Scenarios (Operational Situation) [example]
  2. Vignettes (Tactical Situation) [example]

# CONOP & TTP Outline
## (cont'd)

**V. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTP)**
- A. Purpose and Scope [guidelines, example]
- B. Tactics, Techniques and Procedures [guidelines, example]

**VI. DOTMLPF Modification (as needed) [guidelines, example]**

**VII. Conclusions and Issues [guidelines, example]**

**VIII. Acronyms and Terms [guidelines, example]**

**IX. Glossary [guidelines, example]**

**X. Related Documents [guidelines, example]**

**XI. Appendices (optional) [guidelines, example]**
- A. Architecture Framework
  1. Operational Views (OV-2, 3, 5, 6c)
  2. System Views (SV-1, 2, 6)
  3. Technical Views (TV-1)
- B. Joint Capability Systems / Technologies
  1. Description - Characteristics - Performance Parameters
  2. Program(s) Strategy - Objectives (if applicable)
- C. JCIDS / Acquisition Process Required Documents (as applicable):
  1. Initial Capabilities Document (ICD)
  2. Capabilities Development Document (CDD)
  3. Capabilities Production Document (CPD)

# Section Title: I. Overview



- **Section Sub-Title: A. Purpose and Scope, 1. Development Process**

- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Describe how a JCTD Capability Solution will address a particular warfighting problem.
    - Define:
      - Operational context for employing a JCTD Capability Solution
      - JCTD Capability Solution's application to and integration with other operational functions
      - Define Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTP)
    - Development process illustrates approach that Operational Manager-led team will develop,
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Narrative / Bullet List / Illustration | |
| **Section Length** | 1 Paragraph Maximum | 1 Page |

# Example: I. Overview
## A. Purpose and Scope

- **Purpose:** This CONOP describes how the Maritime Information Fusion (MIF) JCTD will enable improved maritime domain awareness (MDA) during counterdrug operations.
- **Scope:** This CONOP will address the problem of timely sharing of multinational / multiagency information and explain how MIF will enable rapid access to regional multi-INT sensor data and databases, using existing information sources (SIGINT, IMINT, ACINT, SEAWATCH, JMIE, Internet). It will describe how MIF semi-automated information processing will produce sharable ship track information on suspected drug smuggling vessels and how that information will be disseminated to participating U.S. and multinational law enforcement agencies. The CONOP will address command and control arrangements needed to implement MIF but will not describe those arrangements in detail. Oriented primarily toward analysts and operational planners, the CONOP will describe the processes for producing and rapidly disseminating actionable information in a Joint / coalition environment.

# Example: I. Overview
## A. Purpose and Scope
## 1. Development Process

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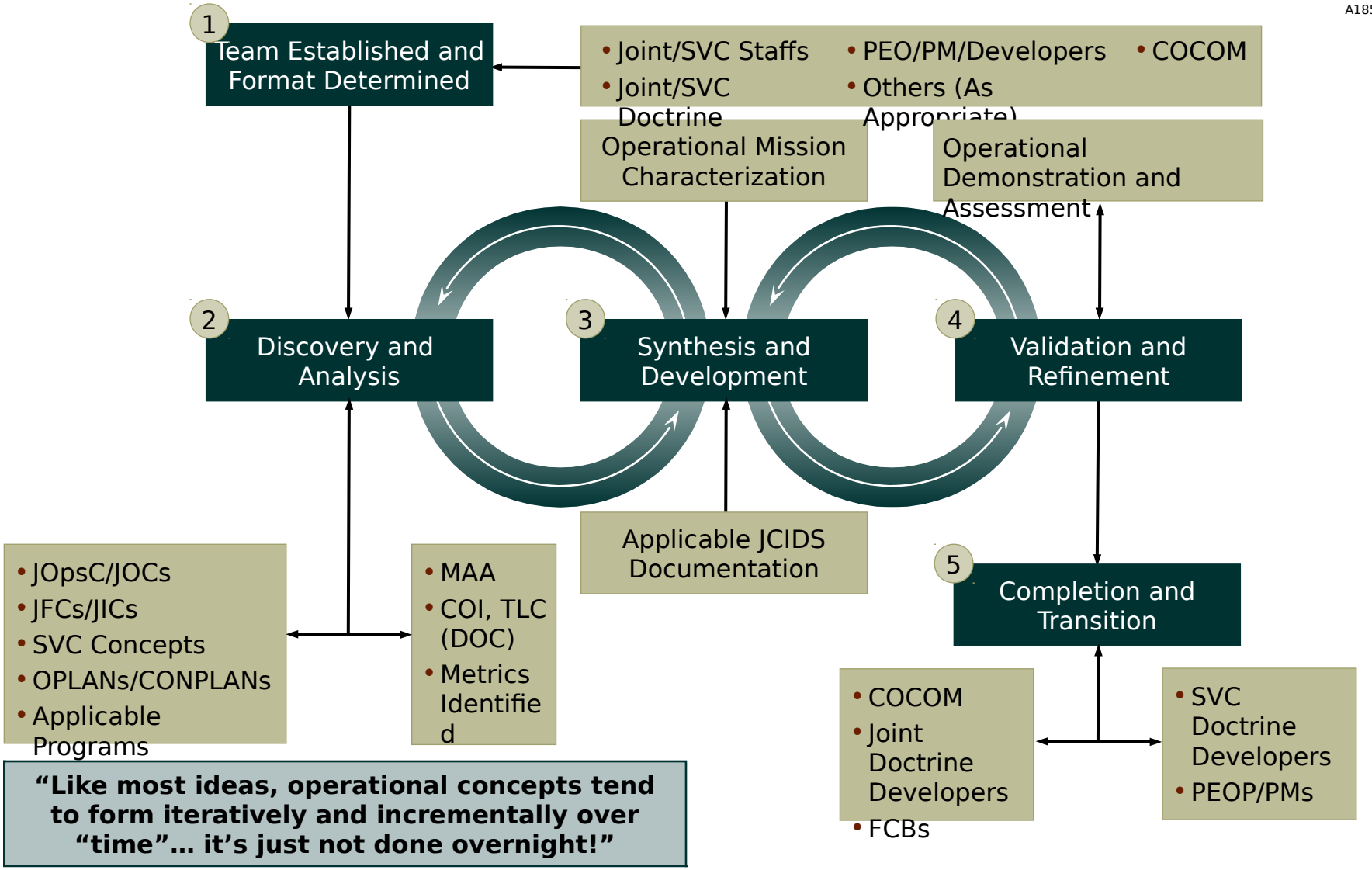


**"Like most ideas, operational concepts tend to form iteratively and incrementally over "time"… it's just not done overnight!"**

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# Section Title: I Overview



- **Section Sub-Title: B. Coalition / Joint / Interagency Operational Problem**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Describe operational deficiency(s) that limits or prevents acceptable performance / mission success
  - Format:

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|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | 1 Slide | ½ Page |

# Example: I. Overview
## B. Coalition / Joint / Interagency Operational Problem

***Unable to identify, prioritize, characterize and share global maritime threats in a timely manner throughout multiple levels of security and between interagency partners.***

- **Insufficient ability to achieve and maintain maritime domain awareness (intelligence, people, cargo, vessel [cooperative and uncooperative]) on a global basis (to include commercially navigable waterways)**
- **Insufficient ability to automatically generate, update and rapidly disseminate high-quality ship tracks and respective metadata (people, cargo, vessel) that are necessary to determine threat detection at the SCI level on a 24/7 basis on SCI networks**
- **Insufficient ability to aggregate maritime data (tracks) from multiple intelligence sources at multiple levels of security to determine ship movement, past history and current location**
- **Inability to automatically ingest, fuse and report "SuperTracks" (tracks + cargo + people + metadata [associated data]) to warfighters and analysts at the SCI level**
- **Inability to generate and display automated rule-based maritime alert notifications based on a variety of predetermined anomalous activity indicators established from SCI Intelligence Community channels**

# Section Title: I. Overview



- **Section Sub-Title: C. Desired Capability(ies)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Describe capabilities and tasks to be assessed throughout the JCTD (month/year) that will resolve the operational problem:
    - Describe in terms of desired outcomes
    - Descriptions should contain required characteristics (attributes) with appropriate parameters and metrics (e.g., timely, relevant, accurate, etc.) to be overcome and supported
  - Format:

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|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | 1 Slide | ½ Page |

# Example: I. Overview
## C. Desired Capabilities

- **Global, persistent, 24/7/365, pre-sail through arrival, maritime cooperative and non-cooperative vessel tracking awareness information (people, vessel, cargo) that flows between and is disseminated to appropriate intelligence analysts / joint warfighters / senior decision makers / interagency offices within the SCI community, with the following data manipulation capabilities:**
  - Identify, query and filter vessels of interest automatically based on user-defined criteria
  - Ensure reported track updates of the most recent location are based on the refresh rate of the source
  - Conduct advanced queries that can inference across multiple data sources at the SCI level
  - Ability to access and disseminate appropriate data to and from SCI, Secret and unclassified networks. (Secret and SBU dissemination done through other channels)
  - Display and overlay multiple geospatial data sources (e.g. mapping data, port imagery, tracks, networks of illicit behavior monitored by IC or LEA channels)
- **Automated, rule-based maritime-related activity (people, vessel, cargo) detection alerting and associated information at the SCI level (with new sources not available at lower security levels) to appropriate analysts, warfighters, senior decision makers and interagency personnel/offices:**
  - Generate and send alerts based on user-defined criteria
  - Define patterns of normal behavior based on understanding of global supply chains
  - Define alerting criteria based on models of abnormal behavior (e.g., loitering off a high-interest area)
- **UDAP User-Defined Awareness Picture**
  - Tailorable for each unit (user-defined parameters/filters)
- **SCI Subscription Service**
- **Interoperable with currently existing data sources and systems**
- **CONOP and TTP compatible with developing greater MDA CONOP and TTP**

# Section Title: I. Overview



- **Section Sub-Title: D. Capabilities Solution**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Identify:
      - Key elements and components (e.g., sensors and processors, communications, systems, etc.)
      - Operational organizational components (e.g., local sites, national control centers, regional coordination centers, etc.)
      - Operational interoperability (e.g., external users (e.g., COCOMs, Services, DHS), international partners)
    - Define:
      - Operational and technical functionality / capabilities
      - Information and technologies usage and sharing (e.g., exportability, classification, etc.)
  - Format:

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|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | 1 Slide | ½ Page |

# Example: I. Overview
## D. Capabilities Solution

- **Combined hardware and software system consisting of the following:**
  - Multi-INT Sensor Data and Databases [People, Vessel, Cargo, Infrastructure, 24/7, global basis]
    - Provides capability for data integration from multiple information sources [U.S. Navy, SEAWATCH, JMIE, Internet]
    - Enables access to unique SCI source data
  - Multi-INT Fusion Processing Software [auto correlation of SCI level data – illicit nominal/abnormal patterns]
    - Multi-INT data associations and linkages
    - Creates MDA multi-INT "SuperTracks"
    - Generates alarms/alerts on multi-INT data
  - Network and Security Services Infrastructure [scalable, equitable, interoperable, tailorable]
    - Leverage and use existing networks
    - Control / ensure appropriate access to/from JWICS, SIPRNET, NIPRNET
    - Publish information within an SCI SOA
    - Provides multilevel security info exchange – SBU, Secret, SCI
    - Enables continuous 24/7 information access
  - Maritime Ship Tracks – [automated ship activity detection, query/filter VOIs / NOAs]
    - Worldwide track generation service
    - Ship track alarms/alerts
  - Operational SCI User / UDOP [scalable / interoperable dissemination with interactive search for ops and analyst]
    - Provides enhanced multi-INT information track-related products for operators
    - Enables worldwide MDA SuperTrack coverage and observation
    - Display product on legacy [GALE] or other equipment
  - Archive / Storage [People, Vessel, Cargo, 24/7, global basis, infrastructure]
    - Maintain SuperTrack data archive for the life of the JCTD
    - Fused multi-INT knowledge products, short-term working archive
    - External database referencing and interfaces [i.e. mapping data...
  - Alarms and Alert Tools [detection alerting ]
    - User definable controls for alarming, alerting and reporting
    - Capability to generate alerts on single anomalies or linked data/knowledge situations
  - CONOP and TTP
  - Standardized User Interface Symbology
  - Leverage CMA and VTP

# Section Title: II. Capabilities Summary



- **Section Sub-Title: A. Joint Functional Capability Area**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Review eight Joint functional capability areas (FCA) as follows and Joint Capability Area (JCA Tier I / II, as applicable):
      - Battlespace Awareness
      - Command and Control
      - Focused Logistics
      - Force Application
      - Force Management
      - Force Protection
      - Joint Training
      - Net Centric
    - JP 3-0
    - Identify primary and secondary JFCAs addressed by the JCTD
    - Define how the JCTD will contribute to the accomplishment of JFCAs by citing defined capabilities and attributes of the JFCA(s)
  - Format:

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|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | 1 Slide | Page As Needed |

# Example: II. Capabilities Summary
## A. Joint Functional Capability Area

- **Battlespace Awareness (Primary):**
  - JFCA Capability / Attribute: Develop and continuously update a user-defined view of the battlespace based on multi-INT input
  - MIF JCTD Contribution: The MIF JCTD addresses gaps in intelligence by employing multi-INT sensor data and databases, existing information sources (SIGINT, IMINT, ACINT, SEAWATCH, JMIE, Internet), in a near-real-time analytical and planning environment, to vastly improve shared situation awareness
- **Command and Control (Secondary):**
  - JFCA Capability / Attribute: Enable better decision making at all levels in the chain of command, leveraging distributed operations by U.S. and coalition partners.
  - MIF JCTD Contribution: The MIF JCTD will leverage existing Net-Centric capabilities by providing more rapid analysis and dissemination of ship-track information to operating units

# Section Title: II. Capabilities Summary

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- **Section Sub-Title: B. Required Capability**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Driven by JCTD Desired Capabilities and Capabilities Solution and known targeted POR / Program
    - Identify and provide next level of detail for the (functional) required capabilities to operationally demonstrate the Desired Capabilities, Solution and resolution of the warfighting problem
    - Serve to support development and / or revision of Initial Capabilities Document (ICD) Element 2 or applicable CDDs
    - Define:
      - Operational functionality / capabilities and supporting technical aspects
      - Information and technologies usage and sharing (e.g., exportability, classification)
    - Identify number of users / operators and agencies
  - Format:

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| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | 1 Slide | Page As Needed |

# Example: II. Capabilities Summary B. Required Capability

- **Overview: The MIF JCTD must be able to input data from a variety of classified and open sources, while maintaining the security of the data and networks. It must employ user-definable tools that enable 100 analysts and planners at ONI, EUCOM and NORTHCOM to filter vast amounts of complex information containing raw data and meta data. It must support decision making at strategic, operational and tactical levels.**
- **Technical Capabilities Required:**
  - Establish and modify multi-INT sensor data and databases using existing information sources (SIGINT, IMINT, ACINT, SEAWATCH, JMIE, Internet)
  - Maintain networks that are scalable, equitable, interoperable and tailorable
    - Use existing networks, including JWICS, SIPRNet, NIPERNet access
    - Publish information via SCI SOA
    - Provide multilevel security info exchange – SBU, SECRET, SCI
- **Operational Focus:**
  - Process SuperTracks (Automated ship activity detection)
  - Query and filter vessels of interest, employing user-definable alerts and alarms
  - Provide enhanced knowledge and forecasts for analysts
  - Provide enhanced information track products for operators
  - Display products on legacy or future equipment

# Section Title: II. Capabilities Summary



- **Section Sub-Title: C. Concept of Operations Summary**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Overall operational description and broad flow of tasks; describe an approach to employment and operation of the capability in a COCOM operational environment:
      - A synopsis of how the JCTD Capability Solution will be employed and its relationship to other operational functions
      - Summary of CONOP spatial and temporal dimensions (i.e., operating ranges/limitations of the CONOP)
      - Desired outcome (s)
    - Top level definition of how operational functionality / capabilities will accomplish an existing and / or new mission
  - Format:

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|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | 1 Slide | Page As Needed |

# Example: II. Capabilities Summary
## C. Concept of Operations Summary

- **CONOP Summary:** Employing the MIF capability solution in a regional maritime environment, this CONOP will enable a more timely and coordinated response to vessels engaged in piracy and smuggling by aggregating maritime data from multiple intelligence sources and translating those data into easily accessible current tracks and histories of ship movements. Leveraging information-sharing agreements among Joint and interagency organizations and coalition partners, this CONOP will dramatically improve efforts to interdict smuggling and other illegal activities in open and restricted waters, thereby addressing a current inability to rapidly vet ship tracks across multiple levels of security among U.S. agencies and partnering nations.
- **Central Idea:** Use MIF capabilities to rapidly access multi-INT sensor data and databases by using existing information sources (SIGINT, IMINT, ACINT, SEAWATCH, JMIE, Internet) and by adapting networks and security to provide multilevel security info exchange – SBU, Secret, SCI.
- **Spatial/Temporal Dimensions:** Operate in near-real time with user-friendly interfaces for analysts, planners, and operators, employing universal terminology, standardized translation engines, and common coordination templates.
- **Desired Outcomes:** Support a robust, regional information-sharing infrastructure that enhances MDA at the analytical, planning and operational levels.

# Section Title: II. Capabilities Summary



- **Section Sub-Title:  D. Threat / Operational Environment**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Identify:
      - Key elements of the threat and operational environment in the context of the Operational View-1 (OV-1) as part of a greater All View-1 (AV-1) (if available)
    - Define:
      - Threat actors' capabilities and intentions
      - Physical, diplomatic, legal and other constraints of the operational environment
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | 1 Slide | Page As Needed |

# Example: II. Capabilities Summary
## D. Threat and Operational Environment

- **Key Elements of the Threat Environment:**
  - Smuggling and pirating operations in the strait of Malacca have been linked to terrorist organizations operating in SW Asia. These operations threaten commerce and are a known source of funding for some terrorist groups. Some of these groups have access to technologies that could be used to disrupt network operations.
- **Key Elements of the Operational Environment:**
  - U.S. and Coalition maritime forces in this region maintain reduced connectivity with each other and reachback organizations due to bandwidth limitations. Most units have HF, UHF and VHF communications capabilities. Some U.S. units have SHF narrow-band capabilities
  - Based on existing agreements, U.S. and Singapore naval forces conduct combined exercises annually, but no formal arrangements exist for sharing ship tracking information
  - Vietnam and Indonesia naval forces desire a closer relationship with their U.S. counterparts, but to date, no protocols exist for sharing ship tracking information
  - U.S. Trade policy with Vietnam may restrict the level of maritime intelligence cooperation

# Section Title: II. Capabilities Summary



- **Section Sub-Title:  E. Critical Operational Issues (COI)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Define and establish the Critical Operational Issues (COI) for JCTD, and prioritize operational issues that characterize the ability of the JCTD to solve the Coalition / Joint / interagency Operational Problem
    - Describe what constitutes “improved mission performance” in terms of:
      - Usability (human operability), interoperability, reliability, maintainability, serviceability, supportability, transportability, mobility, training, disposability, availability, compatibility, wartime usage, rates, Safety, habitability, manpower, logistics, logistics supportability, and / or natural environment effects and impacts
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | 1 Slide | 1 Page Maximum |

# Example: II. Capabilities Summary
## E. Critical Operational Issues

- **Usability (human operability):**
  - Can the analyst / operator manipulate the fused SCI-generated data to set up the following?
    - User-defined operational picture
    - Automatic anomalous detection with associated alarms
    - Ability to access and transmit SCI maritime-related data
- **Surge Usage Rates:**
  - Can the JCTD software process higher volumes of data during increases in OPSTEMPO?
- **Interoperability:**
  - Can the JCTD suite process requests for data from multiple levels of security and between different agencies?
- **Operability:**
  - Does the JCTD suite provide access to SuperTracks information, generated at the SCI level, over various networks via a services-oriented architecture dissemination process?

# Section Title: III. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Capabilities and Metrics



- **Section Sub-Title: A. Top Level Capabilities & Metrics as applied to Joint Functional Capability Area**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Define Capabilities and Metrics Table:
    - Driven and identified by desired capabilities:
      - Tasks / attributes for each capability
      - Measures and metrics per task / attribute
      - Baseline values prior to start of JCTD
      - Targeted threshold values for successful completion of experiment
    - Values defined in quantitative and qualitative terms
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Table | Chart |
| **Section Length** | ½ Page | |

# Example: III. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Capabilities and Metrics

## A. Top Level Capabilities and Metrics

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| Capability (From "Desired Capabilities") | Task / Attribute | Measure | Metric | Baseline (Today's Capability) | Targeted Threshold Values (FY08) | Objective Values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Global, persistent, 24/7/365 maritime cooperative and non-cooperative vessel awareness information | Identify, query and filter based on user-defined criteria | Query and filter capability across multiple MDA data types | Query and filter fidelity | Limited capability to identified ships only | Automated query and filter of MDA data within 1-2 hours of data receipt | Automated query and filter of MDA data within minutes of data receipt |
| | Track updates | Collector refresh rate and data latency | Timeliness | Manual data correlation | 1 hour average (varies by INT) | 15 minutes |
| | Track quantity | Number of valid tracks within the system that contribute to vessel awareness | Number of unique tracks | Manual: 200-300 VOIs Automatic: 1200 | 20,000 automated and unique tracks | 50,000 automated and unique tracks |
| | Track quality | Number of valid and verified positions that form a track | Variance between actual and reported tracks. (and/or) confidence of the positions from the track composition | Manual: Very high ~ (approx) 99.5% automatic: confidence is high, but ID varies | Unique track that contains vessel, or people, or cargo awareness information | Unique track specifically identifies the vessel, cargo and people |
| | Advanced queries | Ability to provide sophisticated query capabilty to multiple MDA data sources | Query sophistication | Manual and limited to known ships | Multiple parameters (GT 5) for each query | Multiple parameters (GT 10) for each query. |
| | Access and disseminate data | Ability to security downgrade MDA information and pass to a Guard | Provide downgraded data to GUARD in a timely fashion | Guard technology limits quantity and quality of data downgrades, slows timeliness | Flexible guard data definitions and timely (within 2 hours) response | Increase timeliness to less than 1 hour |
| | Geospatial data sources | Accessibility of mapping data | Ability to overlay static MDA information on mapping data | Limited capability | Same as current capability | Automated overlays of MDA information on mapping data |

# Section Title: III. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Capabilities and Metrics



- **Section Sub-Title: B. Mission Area Analysis (MAA)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Review and reference existing and relevant MAAs to the JCTD Desired Capabilities and OV-1
    - Define how the JCTD Desired Capabilities correlate with MAA identified capability gaps / shortfalls
    - If no relevant MAA exists, determine and define the way ahead for developing appropriate MAA
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Narrative | Bullet List |
| **Section Length** | ½ Page | |

# Example: III. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Capabilities and Metrics
## B. Mission Area Analysis

- **The MAA for Battlespace Awareness identifies information-sharing requirements for maritime operations in general. The MIF JCTD will focus on information sharing with respect to antismuggling operations in the South China Sea. Specific MAA issues include:**
  - Threat Trends
    - Increasing cooperation between smugglers and terrorist organizations
    - Rise in kidnapping and extortion
    - Evidence of trans-regional ties with organized crime
  - Political / Diplomatic Considerations
  - Corrupt practices within certain LE organizations
    - Chinese opposition to greater U.S. maritime presence in region
    - Countries desiring stronger ties with United States and technology cooperation
  - Strategic / Operational Implications
    - Need to ensure safe passage of commercial commerce
    - Need to interdict terrorist infrastructure
    - Need to leverage other nations' capabilities in maritime security burden sharing

# Section Title: IV. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Concept of Operation



- **Section Sub-Title: A. Operational View (OV-1)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Operational concept graphic – top level illustration of JCTD use in operational environment:
    - Identify the operational elements / nodes and information exchanges required to conduct operational intelligence analysis
    - Serves to support development of the SV-1 architecture
    - Format as a high-level structured "cartoon like" picture
    - Illustratively describe the CONOP
    - Supports development of the CONOP and TTP
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Graphic | Graphic |
| **Section Length** | I Slide | I Page |

# Example: IV. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Concept of Operation

## A. Operational View-1 (OV-1)

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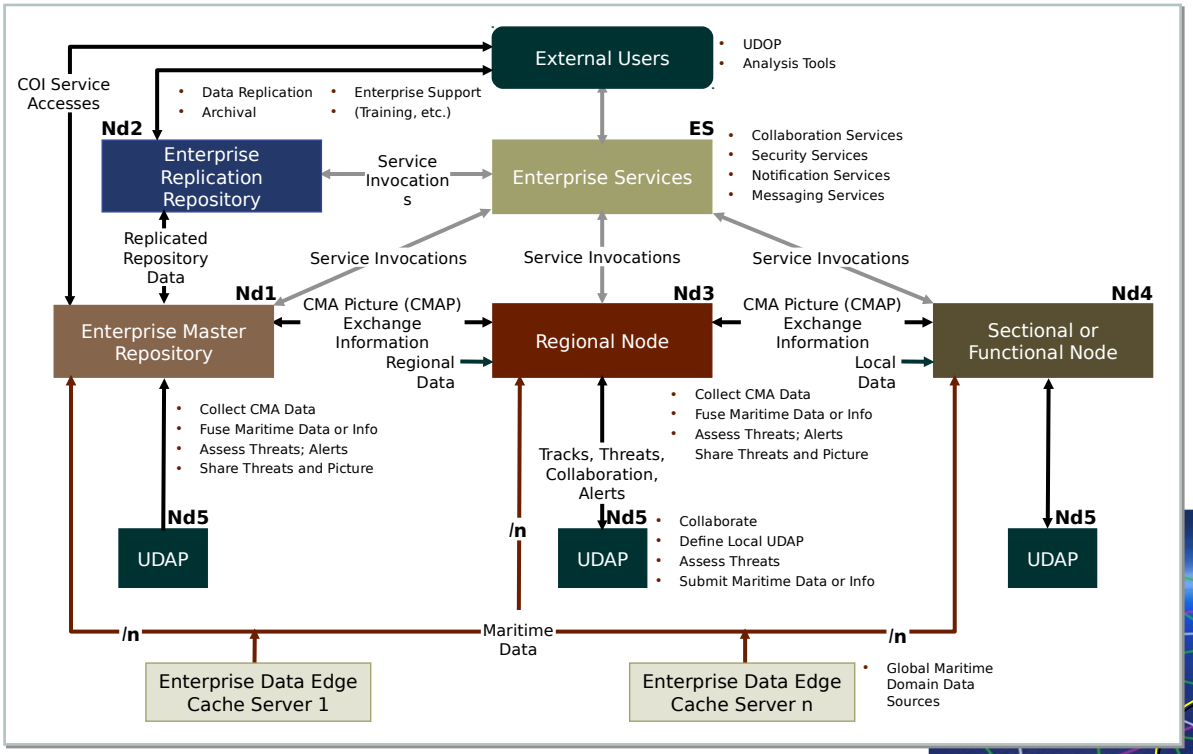


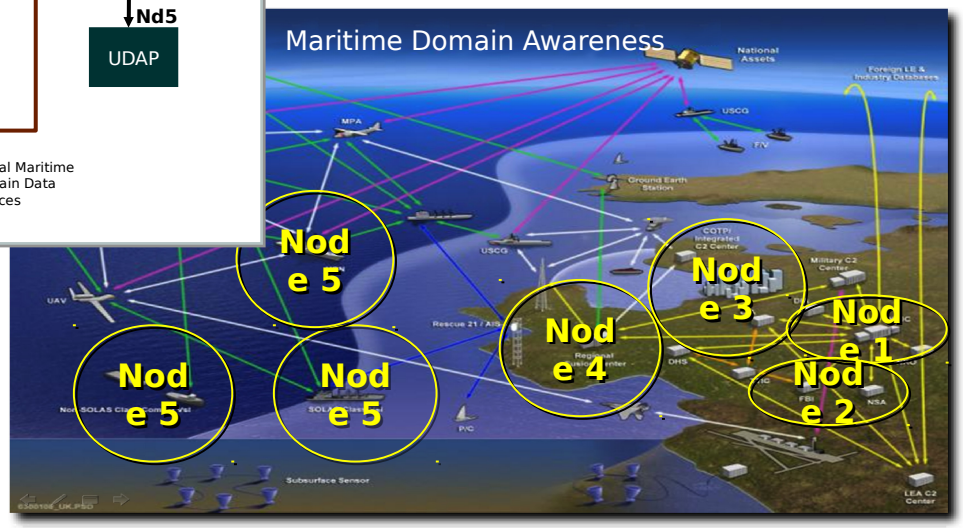

# Section Title: IV. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Concept of Operation



- **Section Sub-Title: B. Strategic-Operational-Tactical Level of War (as appropriate), 1. Scenarios (operational situation) and 2. Vignettes (tactical situation)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Describe how the JCTD operational functions in [applicable] levels of war in the context of the OV-1 as part of the AV-1 (if available):
      - Strategic
      - Operational
      - Tactical
    - Describe one or more appropriate operational situations to support operational demonstrations
    - Describe one or more appropriate tactical situations to support operational demonstrations
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Narrative / Bullet List | |
| **Section Length** | 3 Slides | Pages As Needed |

# Example: IV. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Concept of Operation

## B. Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Levels of War

- **Strategic**
  - The MIF JCTD could have strategic value by enabling a much closer level of cooperation among regional maritime forces and multinational law enforcement organizations. Achieving this objective could be decisive in damaging the terrorism infrastructure and producing a healthier regional balance of power.
- **Operational**
  - As an enabler for more distributed anti-smuggling operations, the MIF JCTD could dramatically improve information sharing among counterpart organizations respond and more effective to smuggling, piracy and other illegal operations.
- **Tactical**
  - At the tactical level, the MIF JCTD will enable more timely and thorough information sharing by providing easily accessible SuperTrack information to maritime security forces and greater detail through metadata concerning ship's crew and cargo.

# Example: IV. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Concept of Operation

## B. Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Levels of War

### 1. Scenarios (Operational Situation)

- **Background.** U.S. naval forces are responsible for safeguarding sea lines of communication that support maritime commerce and their limited ability to maintain naval presence in certain regions has resulted in an inability to effectively deter smuggling and piracy operations in the South China Sea. Efforts to build cooperation among regional maritime partners have been slow to materialize because of inadequate capabilities to share, analyze and disseminate actionable intelligence. U.S. diplomacy with regional partners also suffers from a lack of technical cooperation that coalition partners desire, particularly with regard to information sharing. Recognizing these problems, USPACOM has requested a more robust capability to share maritime situational awareness with counterpart maritime forces and Coalition governments.
- **Operational Situation.** A general rise in the tempo of maritime smuggling and piracy operations has underscored the need for better information-sharing technologies in the Western Pacific. An escalation of violence against commercial vessels transiting the South China Sea requires decisive action, but the paucity of U.S. naval forces in the region requires a multinational approach to this problem.

# Example: IV. Joint / Coalition / Interagency Concept of Operation

## B. Strategic, Operational, and Tactical Levels of War

### 2. Vignettes (Tactical Situation)

- **Tactical Situation No. 1:** Intelligence reports indicate that an Indonesian terrorist organization has joined forces with a piracy cell and is planning to hijack a cruise vessel in the Strait of Malacca. Using a variety of vessels in a multi-phased attack, the terrorists will first board and take control of the vessel before issuing extortion demands.
- **Tactical Situation No. 2:** An Islamic revolutionary group is planning to hijack an oil tanker and threaten to create an environmental disaster that will ruin tourism on the coast of Malaysia unless its extortion demands are met.
- **Tactical Situation No. 3:** A country with hostile intentions toward the United States is operating a large smuggling operation for drugs and weapons using a front company. The smuggling operation employs a variety of small craft and a few larger seagoing vessels to move prohibited items in the South China Sea.

# Section Title: V. Joint / Coalition / Interagency TTP



- **Section Sub-Title: A. Purpose and Scope**
- **Guidelines**
  - Content: Define the purpose and scope of tactics, techniques and procedures in support of the JCTD CONOP
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | As Needed | |

# Example: V. Joint / Coalition / Interagency TTP

## A. Purpose and Scope

- **Purpose. To explain the tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP) employed by analysts and planners as they use the MIF JCTD to create improved ship track data in support of U.S. and multinational maritime operational units.**

- **Scope. Within the context of the MIF JCTD, TTP derived from the MIF CONOP will inform both the design and the conduct of the operational demonstration. It will also form the basis for assessing MIF during the OUA:**
  - This TTP guide is the starting point for an iterative doctrine development process that will result in an improved capability to collect, analyze, disseminate and update ship tracking data in a regional context.
  - Building on existing information-sharing doctrine, the TTP guide will evolve as analysts and operators explore the functionality of the MIF JCTD.
  - This guide, while acknowledging the external information-sharing agreements necessary to make MIF a true coalition capability, will not describe the details of those arrangements, nor will it attempt to describe the operating TTP used by US and multinational maritime forces in the prosecution of MIF-produced contacts.

# Section Title: V. Joint / Coalition / Interagency TTP



- **Section Sub-Title: B. Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTP)**
- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Define tactics, techniques and procedures
    - Tactics: Employment of units in combat, or the ordered arrangement and maneuver of units in relation to each other and/or to the enemy to use their full potential
    - Technique: Practical method or art applied to some particular task(s)
    - Procedure: Specific, documentable event that causes an event/activity to occur
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | As Needed | |

# Example: V. Joint / Coalition / Interagency TTP
## B. TTP

- **Tactics:**
  - Analysts will use an information extractor to process and ingest reports pertaining to priority intelligence requirements (PIR).
  - Analysts will query information extractor data to highlight those links related to PIRs and use them to build a structured database.
- **Techniques:**
  - Analysts will employ Boolean and concept searches to build a corpus of HUMINT messages.
  - Analysts will manually build a 2% sample of ground truth to conduct MOP.
- **Procedures:**
  - Determine search methodology and parameters based on PIR
  - Download returned HUMINT documents into a single folder
  - Strip off header and footer portions from HUMINT reports
  - Ingest processed messages into an information extractor
  - Review and sanitize data output
  - Map link data into a structured database
  - Map structured database into analyst notebook

# Section Title: VI. DOTMLPF Development



- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Review, reference and determine adequacy of existing and relevant DOTMLPF to the JCTD Desired Capabilities, Capabilities Solution, OV-1 and CONOP
    - If insufficient DOTMLPF exists, define and propose changes / recommendations
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | As Needed | |

# Example: VI. DOTMLPF Development

- **Reference: Existing DOTMLPF for maritime operations. A review of existing DOTMLPF for maritime operations revealed a number of areas that must be addressed if the MIF JCTD is to be transitioned to a full operational capability:**
  - Doctrine: A new body of doctrine is needed to enable a greater integration of U.S. military, interagency, and coalition partner efforts in maritime interdiction operations. This effort must begin with a regional outreach effort to learn about other organizations' doctrine and how a common doctrine might be developed and tested through combined exercises and about other formal cooperation.
  - Organization: Although the MIF JCTD will leverage off existing organizations, some of these will need to broaden their mission areas to accommodate closer cooperation with new partners. Additionally, MIF will require information-sharing agreements that include terms of reference for exchanging information, classification protocols and information standards.
  - Training: An initial increase in individual and training for both U.S. and non-U.S. participants will be required to evolve the system to its full potential.
  - Materiel: The hardware and software evaluated during the MIF JCTD will require refinements and additional testing prior to reaching IOC. Part of the materiel development will be the standardization of reporting formats and language translation capabilities that operate on commonly accepted terminology.
  - Leadership and Education: There will be no adverse leadership impacts or special requirements.
  - Personnel: MIF will not require additional personnel above the current TOA, although more training will be added.
  - Facilities: No facility impacts or special requirements are anticipated.

# Section Title: VII. Conclusion and Issues



- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Summarize key points and conclusions about the operational value of the JCTD
    - Identify and discuss JCTD operational, technical and transition issues as related to the CONOP and TTP
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | Narrative |
| **Section Length** | As Needed | |

# Example: VII. Conclusion and Issues

- **Conclusions: The MIF JCTD is needed to improve information sharing in regional maritime security environments. As an initiative to promote greater cooperation among maritime partners who are targeting smuggling, piracy and other criminal activities on the high seas, MIF will add strategic, operational and tactical value, especially in the ongoing efforts to address regional terrorism. MIF will promote greater intelligence and operational cooperation as well as information-sharing proficiency among the U.S., interagency and coalition partners.**

- **Issues Requiring Resolution:**
  - Operational Issues: In addition to determining jurisdictional issues from a law enforcement perspective, more detailed agreements are needed to develop protocols for operational support during situations that require more than one partner to respond. Development of coalition doctrine will require a continued level of interaction by operational forces and periodic exercises to test combined doctrine in realistic scenarios.
  - Technical Issues: The most significant technical issues have to do with developing the information interfaces between U.S. and foreign information systems. In addition to detailed information-sharing arrangements, a set of commonly accepted terminology and standards must be developed to ensure the accuracy and mutual understanding of information that is shared.
  - Transition Issues: Development of improved language translation tools and improving the information interfaces will require significant resources. Applying MIF technologies in other regions will also require a significant effort. Updating the MIF analytical tools and introducing improved versions at the operational level will require continuous technical support.

# Section Title: VIII. Acronyms and Terms



- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Identify acronyms and spell out terms
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | |
| **Section Length** | Line Entries As Needed | |

# Example: VIII. Acronyms and Terms

- **DISA: Defense Information Systems Agency**
- **DoDI 5000.2: DoD Instruction 5000.2**
- **CJCSI 3170.01: Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, CJCSM 3170.01**

# Section Title: IX. Glossary

A1857-J-225

- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Include key terminology and brief definitions as appropriate
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | |
| **Section Length** | Line Entries As Needed | |

# Example: IX. Glossary

- **Data: A representation of individual facts, concepts or instructions in a manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing by humans or by automatic means. (IEEE 610.12)**
- **Information: The refinement of data through known conventions and context for purposes of imparting knowledge.**
- **Operational Node: A node that performs a role or mission. (DoDAF)**

# Section Title: X. Related Documents

A1857-J-226

- **Guidelines:**
  - Content: Include key references as appropriate
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Bullet List | |
| **Section Length** | Line Entries As Needed | |

# Example: X. Related Documents

- **DISA, 2002: Defense Information Systems Agency, Joint Technical Architecture, Version 4.0, July 17, 2002.**
- **DoDI 5000.2: DoD Instruction 5000.2, Operation of the Defense Acquisition System, May 12, 2003.**
- **CJCSI 3170.01 Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, CJCSM 3170.01, Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS), June 24, 2003**

# Section Title: XI. Appendices (optional)



- **Guidelines:**
  - Content:
    - Identify key architecture documents (e.g., OVs, SVs, TVs) if available
    - Information on Joint Capability Systems/Technologies if applicable/available
    - JCIDS documentation (e.g., ICD, CDD, CPD) if available
  - Format:

| | PowerPoint | Word |
|---|---|---|
| **Section Type** | Illustrations | |
| **Section Length** | 1-10 Pages (TBD) | |

# Example: XI. Appendices (optional)

- **Architecture charts as applicable to JCTD and in compliance with DoDAF**